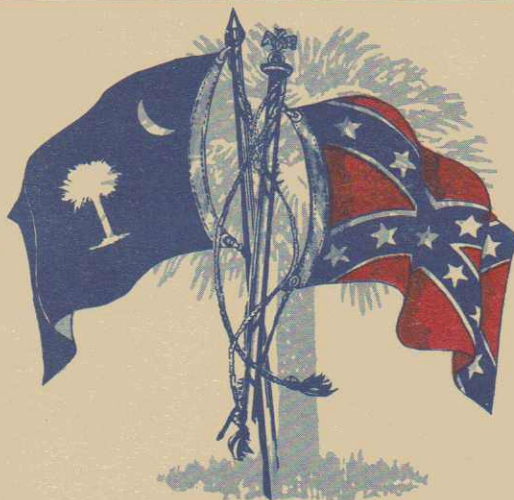


THE PALMETTO PARTISAN

South Carolina Division
Sons of Confederate Veterans



"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans,
we will submit the vindication of the
cause for which we fought. To your
strength will be given the defense of
the Confederate soldier's good name,
the guardianship of his history."

Lt. General Stephen B. Lee
Confederate States of America

VOLUME 3

JULY - SEPTEMBER 1985

NUMBER 4

NATIONAL CONVENTION RECAP

Well, the summer's over and another SCV/MOSB National Convention has come and gone. This year, the delegates met in Raleigh at the 90th convention and they had a major decision to make. They had to vote on whether to build our national headquarters on 'Winstead Hill', Franklin, Tennessee, or choose some other site.

The Franklin proponents not only were well organized, but included most of the leadership of the SCV and MOSB. Therefore, the Franklin site carried a lot of weight.

The first order of business was the report of the SCV Permanent Headquarters Committee on Thursday, August 8th. Past C-I-C Charles Smith, Chairman of the PHQC, gave his report. This was followed by presentations for other sites. The Jefferson Davis Camp #305 of Washington, D.C., presented a plan involving property adjacent to Manassas Battlefield in Virginia. Also, our State Commander Jack Marlar gave a presentation.

The delegates could easily see the railroading of the national officers for Franklin by the time they gave for the presentations of other sites. Commander Marlar was promised 20 minutes two weeks before the convention by PHQC Smith to present the Chestnut Cottage in Columbia as a headquarters site. The night before, the time was cut to 10 minutes. Just be-

fore the Thursday meeting, Jack's time was cut to five minutes, with no extra time. This effectively cancelled his slideshow presentation. The Franklin rails were well greased. Most of the rest of the meeting was given for the results of a feasibility study on Franklin to be discussed. It reported that it was feasible to build on the property donated by the Sam Davis Camp #1293, Brentwood Tennessee, with minimal cost while preserving the historical significance of the site. It was estimated that the property development and building would cost 1.2 million. Divisions voting for the site were: Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Virginia, and Maryland. Those against it were: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Kentucky. Mississippi did not vote.

Other activities also went on at Raleigh. There was a trip to the Bentonville Battlefield for BBQ, a tour and music by the 11th NC band. Saturday night was the dinner, with James Robinson and TN Division Cmdr. Bailey as speakers. It was followed by the annual ball. There was also a parade through Raleigh Saturday morning. SC's own Palmetto Light Artillery participated in it, along with various other re-enactment units from other states.

CAMP NEWS

PALMETTO SHARPSHOOTERS CAMP #1428, Anderson--The camp has been pretty busy lately with special projects and events and the election of new officers. After over a year at the helm, Commander Marvin Cook stepped down. Alvin Hester was elected new commander at the July meeting.

The camp met July 20 at the historic Woodburn Plantation in Anderson. Built in 1828 by Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, the house is one of the best preserved old homes in the upstate. One interesting feature is the 22,000 gallon cistern located underneath the house used for collecting rain water. The camp also donated a copy of Rebels in Grey, published by the UDC, to the Pendleton District Historical and Recreational Commission.

The members have also decided to take to heart the Biblical quote, "Raise up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he won't depart from it." They are sponsoring, with the local UDC chapter, the formation of the Bonnie Blue Chapter of the Children of the Confederacy. Brent Cook, son of ex-cmdr. Marvin Cook, is the president. The Sharpshooters Camp made a motion to donate \$100 to the new chapter to help them get started.

The August meeting, on the 22th, was at Richardson's. Lt. Cmdr. Bruce Price presented part one of the video of 'Birth of a Nation'. Part 2 was shown at the September meeting on the 19th.

Finally, Anderson compatriot Marty McKee, is forming another camp in the Seneca-Clemson area for those members and potential members in that area.

JOSEPH B. KERSHAW CAMP #82, Camden--Many SCV'ers are either interested in, or are members of, WBTS re-enactment units. At the camp's July meeting, compatriot George Green, a re-enactor himself, gave a program on the subject. Dressed in his uniform, George explained the clothing, camps and drills and whatever else it takes to put on a faithful reproduction.

The August meeting was at St. Julian's on the 20th. Members watched a tape program on 'The Battle of Dingles Mill', prepared by the Sumter TV station. A second tape on the Old South in Jonesboro, GA was also shown. The camp elected new members at the September, though we don't know the results yet.

WADE HAMPTON CAMP #273, Columbia--After their Confederate Heritage Day back in May, the camp took it easy over the rest of the summer. But the Maxcy Gregg Chapter met August 2 at the Confederate Relic Room and held a brief ceremony to sign their charter. Also, members voted on a new commander to succeed W.C. Smith, but it isn't known who was elected. W.C. racked up the awards at the National Convention in Raleigh. He received the General Staff Medal, MOSB Merit Award and the Rebel Club Certificate (for recruiting). He was also elected to the MOSB Time and Place Committee at Chairman. (It selects future sites of SCV/MOSB National Conventions). Finally, W.C. was elected to the MOSB 50th Anniversary Committee. Speaking of the 50th year of the MOSB, Columbia was selected as the site of the 1988 National Convention. The MOSB began there 50 years ago, 1988.

The September meeting of the Wade Hampton Camp, on the 19th, was at the ETV Building and members listened to compatriot Ed Thomas speak on 'The Formation of the South and Southern Distinction'.

16TH REG'T CAMP #1268, Greenville--Ron Gregory spoke at the July meeting, the camp's 20th anniversary one. The photo shows the charter members there. Member Dan Collins spoke at the August meeting on Custer at Little Bighorn. The September meeting featured Columbia Camp member Zack Bogue speak on the 27th NC at Sharpsburg.



BEAUVOIR - DESTROYED!!!



JEFFERSON DAVIS SHRINE • BOX 200, W. BEACH BLVD. US 90
BILOXI, MS 39531

Well, not exactly. But now that I've got your attention, I'll tell you what did happen. You'll remember the recent hurricane Elena that hit Mississippi. It did major damage to the Beauvoir, the last home of Jefferson Davis, located in Biloxi. Beauvoir is owned by the Mississippi Division of the SCV and is the only tangible property of our organization. (That is, until the headquarters is built). The property was insured to only about 20% of total value. This was due to prohibitive premiums. Since the total bill for the damage comes to over \$250,000, you can see that Beauvoir needs our monetary help. Listed below is a list of the damage.

- First and foremost, we thank God that no one at Beauvoir was hurt, and that the artifacts and contents were spared.
- There was major roof and gutter damage to the main house and all surrounding structures.
- Beauvoir Mansion. All chimneys were damaged. Some lattice work around the bottom of the house needs to be repaired.
- Hayes Cottage. The main fireplace chimney was destroyed.
- Davis Library Pavilion. Where Davis wrote his Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government suffered major roof damage and it must be replaced.
- Superintendent's Home. Roof and gutter damage.
- Maintenance Foreman's Home. The trailer which houses the maintenance foreman and his family sustained major damage to the structure itself and to the contents, including furniture. None of this damage was insured.
- The wrought iron fence surrounding the front of the property was partially lost as well as the chain link fence at the back of the property.
- There was damage to some headstones in the Confederate cemetery.
- There was irreparable loss of over 200 old live oak and cedar trees, (some over 150 years old) many being planted by Mrs. Davis almost a century ago.

Due to three hurricanes within the last 16 years, the reserve funds are at an all-time low. Compatriots, Beauvoir Needs Our Help! If you will help, call Beauvoir toll-free at 1-800-862-1865.

SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS AND
MILITARY ORDER OF THE STARS AND BARS
STATE CONVENTION

WHERE? - KERSHAW COUNTY VOCATIONAL CENTER, CAMDEN, S.C.

WHEN? - SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19th - 10AM to 4PM.

REGISTRATION FEE - \$13.00 prior to October 11th and \$15.00 thereafter.

FEE INCLUDES: Coffee and Danish during registration and
prior to commencement of program.

Registration packet and name tag

Program

Buffet lunch served at convention site.

Transportation to Boykin's Mill.

Door Prize Ticket - Drawing for matted print
of 'Stonewall' Jackson.

OPTIONAL: Raffle tickets for painting, acrylic on canvas
framed, 24 x 30, "Our Confederate Flags". \$1.00 each.

SCV Coffee mugs

SCV glasses - old fashioned glasses and beer mugs
(orders taken for delivery prior to November 15).

State Division items - books, records, 'Southerner'
T-shirts.

Your support of the convention will be greatly appreciated and will help us
to grow as we make each year better and improve the stature and image of the
organization.

REGISTRATION FORM

TO: J.J. Fox
Rt. 4 Box 84
Camden, S.C. 29020

South Carolina Division
SCV/MOSB Convention
Saturday, Oct. 19, 1985
Camden, S.C.

Make checks payable to: J.B. Kershaw Camp 82, SCV.

NAME: _____ CAMP: _____

ADDRESS: _____ NUMBER OF GUESTS: _____

REAL SON? _____

Cost \$13.00 prior to October 11th and \$15.00 thereafter.

PROGRAM

REGISTRATION: 9 - 10
Coffee and danish served

CALL TO ORDER: 10

WELCOME: 10:05 - 10:30
Flag ceremony, opening remarks, introduction of
guests, and invocation.

REPORTS: 10:30 - 11:00
State commander and staff
State commander, MOSB

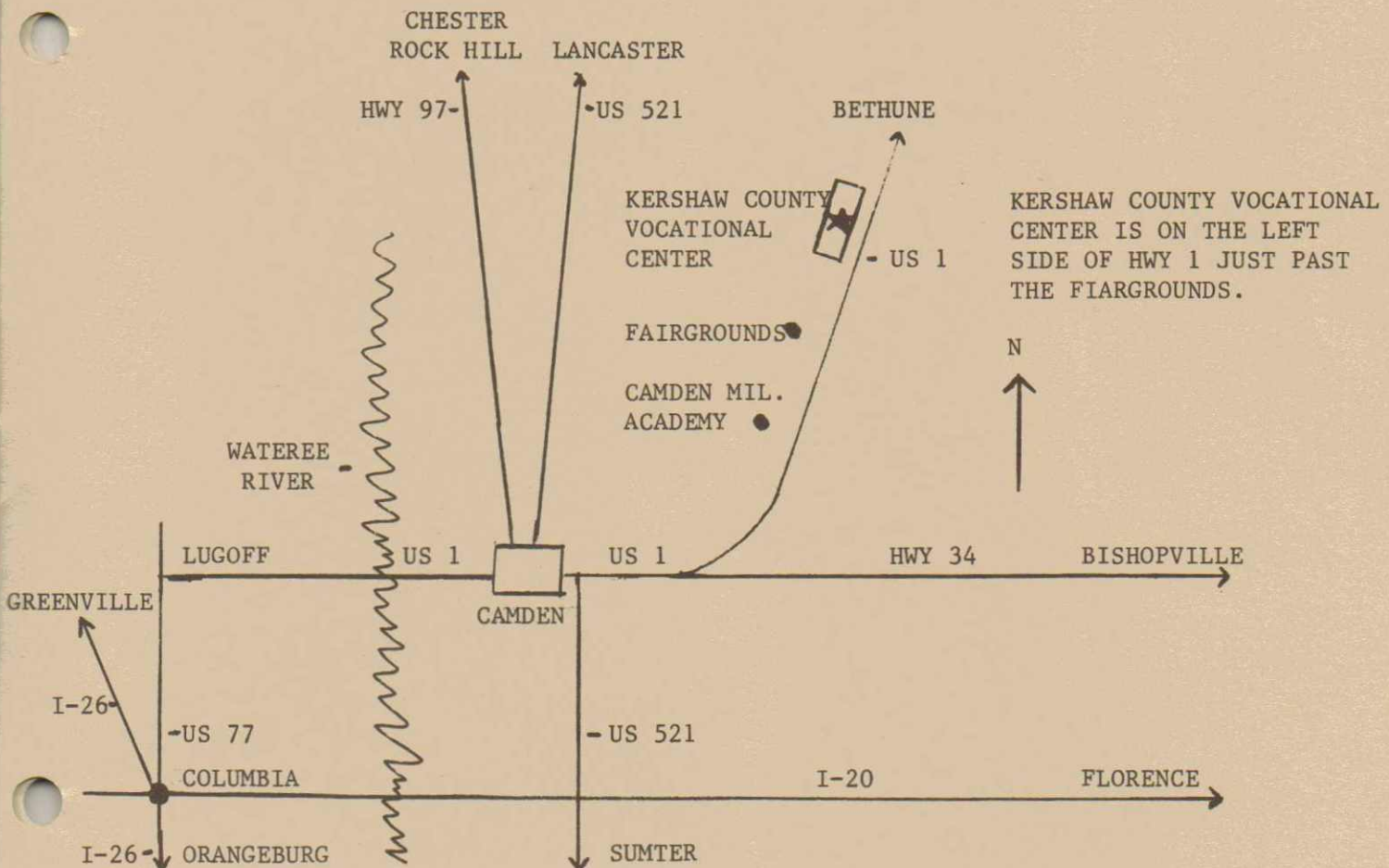
PROGRAM: Test of a Southerner 11:00 - 12:00
Dr. G. Wayne King, professor, Francis Marion College.

LUNCH: Buffet in cafeteria 12:00 - 1:00

CALL TO ORDER: Camp reoprts 1:00 - 2:00

PROGRAM: Richard Gillespie, associate ed., Southern Partisan.

TOUR AND
PROGRAM: 3:00 - 4:00 Bus ride to Boykin's Mill. Program-
Battle of Boykin's Mill, Col. William C. Capehart, USMC Ret.



THE SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE WAR

PART ONE - SLAVERY

Since even before the war, the people of the North and South have had very differing views on its causes. The Northern press blamed it on the hotheaded Southerners and their desire to keep the 'awful' institution of slavery. Over the years, many Southerners have been brainwashed by this propaganda. Well, you'll read the truth in the Palmetto Partisan! Over the next few issues we'll bring you a series on the Southern view of the causes of the war. I am indebted to compatriot J.J. Mahoney of the Charleston Camp for sending me a copy of his monograph written to Monsignor Thomas Duffy, V.G. of that town. It was in response to Duffy's actions to have the battleflag removed from the Statehouse.-ED

I've decided to begin this series with a discussion of slavery because I think it is the most misinterpreted and misunderstood aspect fostered by the Northern propagandists.

The United States, South and North, permitted slavery until 1865 when Congress passed the 13th Amendment abolishing it. Not only did the North have slaves, but they were the primary importers in the slave trade. In 1787, Rhode Island held first place in the traffic. Later, New York City gained the top position. The trade went on even after an 1808 law was passed putting a halt to slave importing. The fantastic money selling to the agricultural South made the risks worth taking.

The South had many more slaves than the North because they needed them in their agricultural economy. In the years before the war, as the North was becoming more industrialized, they had less need for slaves. Therefore, it became easier for the abolitionists to condemn it. This small radical left-wing group began to gain political power in the mid-1850's with the birth of the Republican party. They would cause the South much trouble during Reconstruction.

Of course, the most common answer the average person gives to the question, 'What was the WBTS fought over?' is slavery. It is true that slavery was a cause, but it was not the only cause. In 1860, only one in fifteen Southern whites owned a slave. All in all, there were fewer than 350,000 Southern slave-owners. But

there were 700,000 to 800,000 soldiers in the Confederate armies. Clearly, at least half the Southern soldiers were not slave owners. They were fighting for another reason; the right of their section of the country to secede from the Union. (This will be covered more in another issue).

One of the big lies the Northern press and abolitionists used was that the Southern master brutally beat his slaves. Some did, but most did not. It is easy, from an economic viewpoint, to understand why not. It would be bad business to mistreat property you paid over one thousand dollars for, both in medical costs and lost labor. The real mistreatment came at the hands of the Northern slavetraders who packed Negroes under decks for the whole trip from Africa in spaces from 3'6" to 3'10" in height. Imagine not being able to stand for over two months!

In this discussion, we cannot forget to mention 'the Great Emancipator.' What did Lincoln view as the most important issue facing the country as it began to fight? He did not see slavery as the driving force behind the war, nor was it his goal to abolish it. He said, "My mission is to preserve the Union." (Italics mine). If it is necessary to preserve the Union to be half-slave and half-free, I shall do it. If it is necessary to keep the Union to be all slave, I shall do that." Clearly, Lincoln's main objective was to hold the country together. It was this which caused the North to rally its men to invade the South. In Lincoln's mind, slavery would only be a tool to achieve this end, and he used it to the utmost. Lincoln knew England was sympathetic to the Southern fight for independence. He also knew they disliked slavery and had freed their own slaves in 1832. He needed a Northern win in battle to announce to the world that he proclaimed the Southern blacks free. This might keep England neutral. After the Union victory (draw) at Sharpsburg, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. It decreed the Southern blackman free, but not the Northern one, or any who were in Federally occupied areas in the South. It was a lie, but the Proclamation kept England from joining the Southern cause. If that had happened, Lincoln could have kissed his beloved Union goodbye.

BOOK REVIEW

The Long Surrender. Burke Davis New York: Random House, 1985), 319 pgs.

This book must be described as a sad one, as the last page speaks of "What Might Have Been." Burke Davis quotes historian Bernard DeVoto as follows: "The whisper of a great Perhaps - Almost... four hours in Hampton Roads... a shot in the spring dusk at Chancellorsville... spindrift blown back from where the high tide broke on Cemetery Ridge. A passionate if! sleeps uneasily in the grandsons' blood."

The author's description of the last days of the Confederate capitol and the flight of Jefferson Davis and his cabinet could well be the best ever written on the subject. The book, written in Burke Davis' skilful prose, treats a host of subject matter related to Davis' southward flight, including the escapes of Judal P. Benjamin and John Breckenridge; and the gradual disbursement and confiscation of the so-called Confederate Treasure.

The book is written in five parts. Part One deals with the last days of Richmond

and the beginning of Jefferson Davis southward flight, still believing that he could re-establish a base and continue the flight for Southern Independence.

Part Two describes the pursuit of the presidential party by the Federals through the arrival at Milledgeville, Georgia.

Part Three covers the capture of President Davis near the town of Irwinville, Georgia. The lies in the Yankee press which claimed that Davis was disguised as a woman are proved to be false - at least according to the accounts of those persons present at the capture.

Part Four deals with Davis' imprisonment and the inhuman treatment meted out by Nelson A. Miles.

Part Five is the story of Jefferson Davis' life from his release from prison in 1867 until his death in 1889.

Jefferson Davis was a proud and sensitive man who never felt regret for his actions and who, until his dying day, believed in the rightness of the cause for which his country fought.

By E.M. 'Dinty' Moore, member of the 16th Regiment Camp, Greenville and editor of the camp's new newsletter, 'The 16th South Carolina Review.'

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cloth, thread)
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or Unreconstructed Southerner:
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CONFEDERATE ACTIVITIES IN THE PALMETTO STATE

- | | | |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| October 12 | 'Celebration of the South' to be held near USC. | Contact co-ordinator
Lake High at 771-6393. |
| October 19 | <u>STATE SCV/MOSB CONVENTION</u> , Camden.
Hosted by the Gen. Kershaw Camp.
It will be held at the Kershaw
County Vocational Center, Camden. | See this issue for
info., registration
form and map. |
| December 7 | Second Annual Confederate Ball.
Hosted again by the Columbia Camp
and held at the YWCA in Columbia.
Attire will be Confederate uniform
and gown or formal wear. The 11th
NC regimental band will again play
in period dress on period instruments.
Tickets are \$15 a person or \$30 a
couple. | Make checks payable
to W.C. Smith, Adjutant,
124 Cornish Way,
Lexington SC 29072. |

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS THE PALMETTO PARTISAN

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